

presents

✓ SOCIAL HYGIENE FOR WOMEN. ✓

2. Sub-title

Designed for illustrating lectures on social hygiene to women.

3. Sub-title

The Reproductive Organs of Woman. Side view.

4. Scene

Female trunk -- side view. Iris in. Pointer and loop titles - backbone, bladder, womb, vagina. Fade out.

5. Sub-title

Front view.

6. Scene

Female trunk -- anterior view. Fade in with pointer and loop title - bladder, bowels; drop out bladder and bowels. Fade in with pointer - vagina, womb, tubes and ovaries with coverings.

7. Sub-title

The bones making up the pelvis form a protecting basin.

8. Scene

Front view with womb. Fade in pelvis. Drop out bony pelvis. Animate line around womb; enlarge to full screen size. (5 feet) Cut to sectional view (2 ft.)

9. Sub-title

The reproductive organs cut through from side to side look like this.

10. Scene

As above. Pointer and loop title - vagina - womb.

11. Sub-title

Attached to womb are the "tubes", right and left, each ending in "fingers."

12. Scene

Pointer from beginning of tube to fingers. Pointer and loop to ovary.

13. Sub-title

The passage from the opening of the vagina to the abdominal cavity is continuous.

14. Scene

Pointer from lower end of vagina through womb, through tube, into abdominal cavity.

15. Sub-title

PHYSIOLOGY

15 (a) Sub Title

At certain periods an ovum (female seed) breaks out of the ovary.

16. Scene

Ovum breaking out of ovary and dropping into fingers -- is picked up by the fingers of the tube. Fingers work gently. Close over ovary.

17. Sub-title

It passes along the tube into the womb, and -----

18. Scene

Ovum passes along until it reaches northeast corner of womb where it pauses.

19. Sub-title

-----Unless fertilized by a sperm (male seed) is passed out through the vagina.

20. Scene

Ovum passes out of womb and vagina.

21. Sub-title

Menstruation occurs about once in 28 days. Shreds of the inner lining of the womb and a certain amount of blood collect in the womb.

22. Scene

Pointer runs along mucous membrane and indicates blood vessels beneath mucous membrane.

23. Sub-title

This is discharged through the vagina.

24. Scene

Pointer indicates route of discharge.

25. Sub-title

PREGNANCY.

26. Scene

Section womb, ovum -- animate ovum about one foot.

27. Sub-title

Sperm cells or male seeds..

28. Scene

Fade in spermatozoa with pointer and label. Spermatozoa travel toward cell, reach ovum, but only one penetrates. Other spermatozoa fade out.

29. Sub-title

The union of the sperm cell (male seed) with the ovum (female seed) is known as fertilization, and marks the beginning of a new life.

30. Scene

Animate line around ovum and sperm. Enlarge to full screen size. Fade out tail of sperm.

31. Sub-title

The nucleus of the ovum carries all hereditary qualities of the mother.

32. Scene

Pointer to nucleus of ovum.

33. Sub-title

The nucleus of the sperm carries all hereditary qualities of the father.

34. Scene

Pointer to nucleus of sperm.

35. Sub-title

The heredity of the child is determined equally by the mother and the father.

36. Scene

Fade nuclei into ovals and rectangles. Fade out gradually circles surrounding ovals and rectangles.

37. Title

Life begins as a single cell, the result of the union of a male (sperm) with a female cell (ovum).

38. Sub-Title

The cell gradually divides into two -- each cell taking with it the hereditary qualities of the male and female.

39. Scene

Animate to double cell.

40. Sub-title

By this process the cells continue to divide and increase in number until a large clump has been formed.

41. Scene

Complete cell division.

42. Sub-title

As bricks are used in the construction of a building, so these cells gradually arrange themselves into bones, muscles, organs, and all other structures of the body.

43. Scene

Three feet completed cell division. Fade to first stage embryo.

44. Sub-title

Protected by the womb of the mother and nourished by her blood the embryo gradually develops.

45. Scene

Animate Embryos to #4. Pointer and loop title Embryo in sac. Pointer and loop title - Placenta. Animate circle around placenta. Enlarge to full screen size. (3 feet.)

46. Sub-title

The blood of the embryo circulates thru the fingers of the placenta, which "dig" into the wall of the womb, like the roots of a tree.

47. Scene

Pointer indicating placenta and fingers.

48. Sub-title

The fingers of the placenta are "bathed" in the blood of the mother.

49. Scene

Fade in artery with loop title Artery. Animate blood. Fade in veins; loop title Veins. Animate blood out.

50. Sub-title

Food and oxygen only, pass from the mother's blood to embryo. The mother's blood does not directly enter into blood vessels of embryo. Neither are there any nerve connections between mother and embryo.

51 Scene

Pointer indicating space between ends of fingers and muscle of womb.

52 Sub-title

From the foregoing study, it will be understood that "maternal impressions" cannot affect the child.

53 Scene

Same as above, (2 feet.) Fade back to #4 embryo. Pointer and loop titles -- Head, Eye, Spinal column. Fade into Embryo #5. Pointer and loop titles -- Mouth, Arm, Leg. Fade into Embryo #6. Pointer and loop title -- Hand. Fade into embryo #7. (2 1/2 ft. fade) Fade into Embryo #8. (Leave on about 5 ft. after fade.) Pointer and loop title -- Ear. Pointer and loop title -- Face fairly well developed. Fade into Embryo #9. (Leave on about 5 ft. after fade.)

54 Sub-title

In nine months the single fertilized ovum has grown and developed into a mature infant. The womb meanwhile has grown to enormous proportions.

55 Scene

Fade in non-pregnant uterus. Loop title and pointer original size of womb (for comparison.)

56 Sub-title

When the time is ripe the abdominal muscles contract. The womb, which is a large hollow muscle, also contracts, tending to push the infant downward.

57 Scene

Embryo #9. Pointer indicating contraction of womb with flat of pointer. (5 movements) S.E. by E, - N.E., - N., - N.W., - S.W. by W.

58 Sub-title

Gradually the mouth of the womb opens and the infant makes its exit, usually head first.

59 Scene

Pointer at mouth of womb. Indicate opening from center to east, from center to west and downward movement of infant.

60 Sub-title

Good care before, during and after birth minimizes the dangers of childbirth and ensures a happy and healthy mother and baby.

61 Scene

Mother, baby and nurse from "End of the Road."

62. Title

Around the word "Mother" are clustered the tenderest memories of life.

63. Scene

Mother and baby from Lecture Film.

64. Sub-title

GONOCOCCUS INFECTION is caused by a germ called gonococcus. This germ is transmitted from person to person usually by sexual contact.

65. Scene

Laboratory technician making slide preparation of gonorrheal pus.

66. Sub-title

The gonococcus (highly magnified).

67. Scene

The Gonococcus.

68. Sub-title

The germ of gonorrhea usually gets a foothold in the vagina.

69. Scene

Sectional view of womb, etc. Pointer and animated circle N.W. corner of vagina. Enlarge circle to full screen size.

70. Sub-title

The gonococcus multiplies rapidly.

71. Scene

About six pairs of gonococci in circle. Animate gonococcus showing multiplication (about 15 ft.) Fade back to previous diagram.

72. Sub-title

The germ of gonorrhea causes an inflammation of the lining of the vagina.

73. Scene

Show process spreading over vagina.

74. Sub-title

The inflammation may get into the cavity of the womb.

75. Scene

Process spreads to inside of womb.

76. Sub-title

It may also make its way into the walls of the womb.

77. Scene

Process extends into wall of womb.

78. Sub-title

The inflammation may pass into the tubes.

79. Scene

Process extends into tubes.

80. Sub-title

The ovary often becomes diseased.

81. Scene

Process extends to ovary.

82. Sub-title

Often the "near" end of the tube closes up as a result of the deep inflammation.

83. Scene

Show gradual stricture at "near" end of tube - with pointer.

84. Sub-title

The far end, too, may close up.

85. Scene

Fingers become matted together with closure of end of tube. (No pointer)

86. Sub-title

The pus unable to escape, increases in quantity and gradually swells the tube.

87. Scene

Show dilation of tube with pus. (Tube #5.)

88. Sub-title

This is called "pus tube". Pus tubes sometimes burst and discharge pus into abdomen.

89. Scene

Continue animation of pus tube.

90 Sub-title

If not removed by an abdominal operation, life-long illness or death may result.
(Fade out title.)

91 Sub-title (fade in)

In addition to its results on the reproductive organs, the germ of gonorrhea may damage other parts of the body, such as -----

92 Scene

Outline human body. Pointer and loop title The Kidneys. Fade out and into heart. Pointer and loop title The Heart. Fade out and into joints. Pointer and loop title The Joints. Fade out and into eyes. Pointer and loop title The Eyes.

93 Title

If a child is born of a mother who has gonorrhea, germs may be rubbed into the infant's eyes, which may lead to serious eye disease and blindness.

94 Scene

Return to sectional view of womb, showing inflammation in vagina only. Pointer sweeping around vagina.

95 Sub-title

Prompt treatment, however, will prevent this danger.

96 Scene

Physician placing drops in baby's eyes.

97 Title

SYPHILIS is a communicable disease caused by a germ called "spirochaeta pallida".

98 Scene

Show technician arranging microscope.

99 Scene

Spirochaeta pallida.

100 Sub-title

The germ of syphilis usually gains entrance through the sex organs, tho it may enter thru an abrasion of the skin or lips.

101 Scene

Cut section of skin. Loop titles and pointer to Outer layer of skin -- Middle layer -- Deep layer. Fade in Abrasion with loop title and pointer. Fade in spirochetes on surface of skin. Pointer and loop title Spirochaeta pallida. (3 feet.) Several spirochetes work down to deeper layer of skin.

102 Sub-title

The germ multiplies in number and causes inflammation.

103 Scene

Spirochetes multiplying. Blood cells and fluid added, gradual swelling, etc. to end of scene.

104 Title

This sore is known as the chancre. It marks the first or primary stage of syphilis.

105 Scene

Return to last scene using pointer to indicate surface of chancre. No animation of spirochetes.

106 Sub-title

Germs from this sore soon enter the blood and are scattered throughout the entire body. This is known as the secondary stage of syphilis and is characterized by a skin rash, sore throat and other symptoms.

107 Scene

Silhouette outline of human body. Heart and circulatory system fade in. Pointer and loop title Heart and blood vessels. Pointer beginning at heart sweeps toward head and around head; starts again at heart passes along through arm; starts again at heart passes down abdominal aorta through the leg. Pointer then sweeps over entire body.

108 Sub-title.

If untreated, or improperly treated, the third stage of syphilis may manifest itself from a few months to several years after the first sore appeared.

109 Sub-title

Deep ulcers on the body, involving skin and muscles are common complications.

110 Scene

Outline human body. Pointer sweeps over.

111 Sub-title

The bones and joints may suffer.

112 Scene

Outline body. Bones fade in. Pointer

113 Sub-title

The lining of the heart may be destroyed causing damage to the valves.

114 Scene

Outline body. Fade in heart and blood vessels. Pointer.

115 Sub-title

When blood vessels are attacked sudden death may result.

116 Scene

Same as preceding. Pointer.

117 Sub-title

The organs of digestion and respiration may suffer destruction.

118 Scene

Outline body. Fade in digestive and respiration organs. Pointer.

119 Sub-title

Syphilis of the spinal cord is the cause of locomotor ataxia.

120 Scene

Outline body. Fade in central nervous system. Pointer to cord.

121 Sub-title

Syphilis of the brain is the cause of paresis - a hopeless form of insanity.

122 Scene

As preceding. Pointer to brain.

123 Sub-title

Children of syphilitic mothers may be born with the disease. The germ of syphilis may infect the unborn child at any period in its development.

124 Scene

Cut section of womb with pregnancy #7. Pointer begins at fingers of placenta and passes along placenta to body of embryo.

125 Sub-title

Venereal Diseases are preventable:
Every man and woman can aid in combating them.

2/24/20.

4-c.

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